

## Appendix D

### Agency Coordination



[http://iaspub.epa.gov/waters10/attains\\_get\\_services.storet\\_station?p\\_org=IL\\_EPA&p\\_station=PB-04](http://iaspub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_get_services.storet_station?p_org=IL_EPA&p_station=PB-04)  
**STORET**  
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## STORET Station Summary: GREEN RIVER

This page provides access to data provided by the Illinois EPA. These data are generated from EPA's STORET database. EPA makes every effort to ensure that the quality of these data are documented. For more information on EPA's data quality policies click [here](#).

Currently only Physical, Chemical, and Microbiological data are provided via this page. EPA is currently working on being able to provide Biological and Habitat data soon.

The data provided on this page were generated using *STORET Web Services*. For more information on how to incorporate these data into your application or web site, click [here](#).

### ORGANIZATION: IL\_EPA - Illinois EPA

**Station Identifier: PB-04**

**Station Name: GREEN RIVER**

These data can be downloaded in a spreadsheet format. For information on how to do that, click [here](#). (PDF 100KB)

ID	TYPE	MEDIUM	DATE	CHARACTERISTIC	VALUE	UNITS	SAMPLE FRACTION	VALUE TYPE	ANALYTICAL METHOD	METHOD CONTEXT
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Alkalinity, Carbonate as CaCO3	249000	ug/l		Actual	310.1	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Carbon, Total Organic (Toc)	12800	ug/l		Actual	415.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Chloride	28000	ug/l	Total	Actual	325.3	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Cyanide				Actual	335.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Fluorides	213	ug/l	Total	Actual	340.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Nitrogen, ammonia (NH3) as NH3				Actual	350.3	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Nitrogen, Kjeldahl	4150	ug/l		Actual	351.3(A)	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO2) + Nitrate (NO3) as N	160	ug/l		Actual	352.1	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Phenol	25	ug/l	Total	Actual	420.1	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Phosphorus as P	30	ug/l	Dissolved	Actual	365.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Phosphorus as P	47	ug/l	Total	Actual	365.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	280000	ug/l		Actual	160.2	USEPA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Solids, Volatile	81000	ug/l		Actual	2540-E	APHA
05100566-01	Sample	Water	2005-10-12	Sulfur, sulfate (SO4) as SO4	87000	ug/l	Total	Actual	375.2	USEPA



## Total Maximum Daily Loads

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Water](#) [Wetlands, Oceans, Watersheds](#) [TMDLs](#) TMDL Reports

### Listed Water Information

#### CYCLE : 2006

Click [here](#) to see metadata for this report.

**Cycle:** 2006 **State:** IL **List ID:** ILPBD01\_PBD 02

**Waterbody Name:** MINERAL CREEK

**Listed Water Map Link:** [Map Impaired Water](#)

#### Other Impaired Water 303(d) List Information

The most current report available for this water body is 2006.  
Data are also available for these years: [2004](#) [2002](#) [1998](#) [1996](#)

#### State List IDs:

Cycle	State List ID
2002	ILPBD01_PBD 02
2004	PBD 02
2006	IL_PBD-02

#### State Impairments:

State Impairment	Parent Impairment	Priority	Rank	Targeted Flag	Anticipated TMDL Submittal
TOTAL NITROGEN	NUTRIENTS	MEDIUM			
UNKNOWN CAUSE	CAUSE UNKNOWN	MEDIUM			

#### Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information:

There were no TMDLs reported to EPA by the state.

#### Watershed Information:

Watershed Name	Watershed States
GREEN	ILLINOIS



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## STORET

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Station: PB-04 GREEN RIVER  
Organization: IL\_EPA Illinois EPA



Station Information	
Primary Type	River/Stream
Secondary Type	
Latitude/Longitude	Latitude 41.48879, Longitude -90.15789, NAD27
Elevation	
State	ILLINOIS
County	HENRY
Hydrologic Unit	

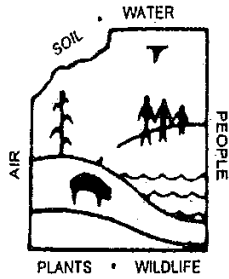
Number of Results		Date Range	
<a href="#">Phosphate-phosphorus as P</a>	2	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Alkalinity, Carbonate as CaCO3</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Ammonia as NH3</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Carbon, Total Organic (Toc)</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Chloride</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Cyanide</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Fluoride</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Inorganic nitrogen (nitrate and nitrite) as N</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Kjeldahl nitrogen</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Phenol</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Solids, Volatile</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Sulfur, sulfate (SO4) as SO4</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
<a href="#">Temperature, sample</a>	1	2005-10-12	2005-10-12

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Last updated on December 5, 2003  
URL: [http://iaspub.epa.gov/storpubl/storet\\_wme\\_pkg.Display\\_Station](http://iaspub.epa.gov/storpubl/storet_wme_pkg.Display_Station)



## Henry County Soil and Water Conservation District

301 East North Street  
Cambridge, Illinois 61238

Phone: 309-937-5263, extension 3  
Fax: 309-937-2171

[www.henrycountyswcd.com](http://www.henrycountyswcd.com)

April 27, 2010

**Chairman**  
Jerry Snodgrass

**Vice-Chairman**  
Albert Hulting

**Secretary-Treasurer**  
Dorothy Brown

**Director**  
Mark DeDecker

**Director**  
Doug Peterson

**Resource Conservationist**  
Monica Stevens

**Administrative Coordinator**  
Sharon Matson

Snarr Giffin & Associates, Inc.  
c/o Ward Snarr  
327 Edwards Street  
Henry, Illinois 61537

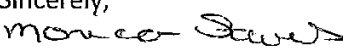
Subject: Colona Central Fire Station Zoning

Dear Ward Snarr:

A zoning was requested on February 22, 2010 for the proposed site of the Colona Central Fire Station in Section 13 of 17N 1E of Henry County. We have reviewed the information provided. The zoning was prepared and completed on March 12, 2010. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for FEMA. We have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

It was found that there are 2.9 acres of Prime Farmland Soils and 0.1 acres of Other Farmland Soils on the 3.0 acre site. The Land Evaluation Value is 72.5. This value was determined by the Agricultural Soil Groups represented on the site. The combined Land Evaluation and Site Assessment rating for the site is 131.5. The FPPA states that sites with a rating less than 160 will need no further consideration.

Attached you will find the completed AD-1006 form for this project. Parts II, IV and V have been completed. Thank you for the materials you have provided. If you have any questions, please contact me at 309.937.5263, extension 3.

Sincerely,  
  
Monica Stevens  
Resource Conservationist  
Henry County SWCD

## U.S. Department of Agriculture

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name Of Project Colona Central Fire Station		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County And State Henry County, Illinois			
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		Date Request Received By NRCS			
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated 0	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s) corn, soybeans	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 0 % 0	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 3.0 % 100			
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used Land Evaluation and Site Assessment	Name Of Local Site Assessment System Henry County Land Evaluation and Site Asses:	Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 4/27/10			
<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		2.9			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		0.0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.0			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		0.0			
<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)</b>		73	0	0	0
<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0
<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	73	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	73	0	0	0
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Reason For Selection:					

(See Instructions on reverse side)

This form was electronically produced by National Production Services Staff

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

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# Henry County SWCD Zoning


Colona Central Fire Station  
Colona Township 17N 1E  
Section 13

3/12/10

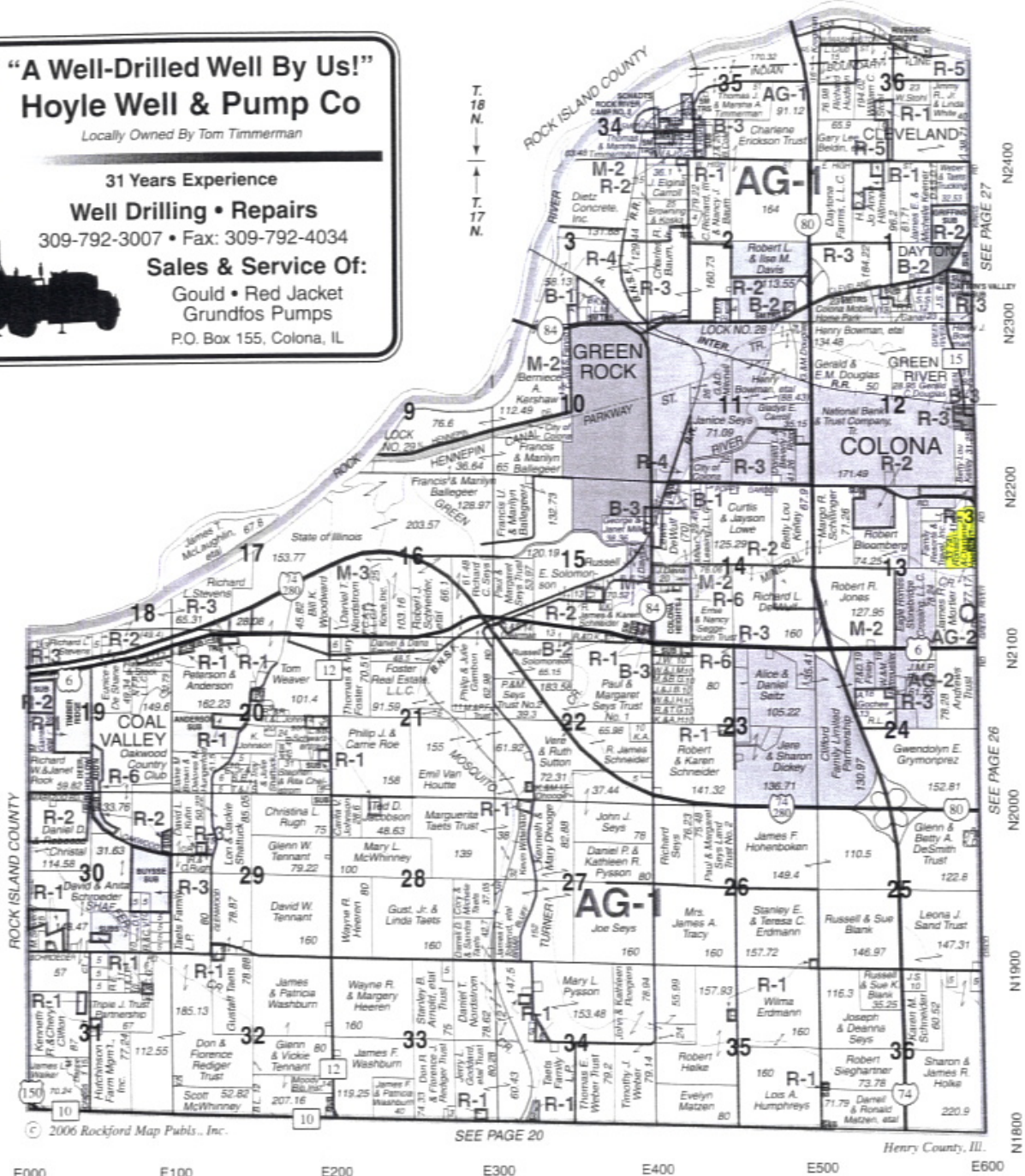
Prepared by Monica Stevens

# COLONA

T.17-18N.-R.1E.

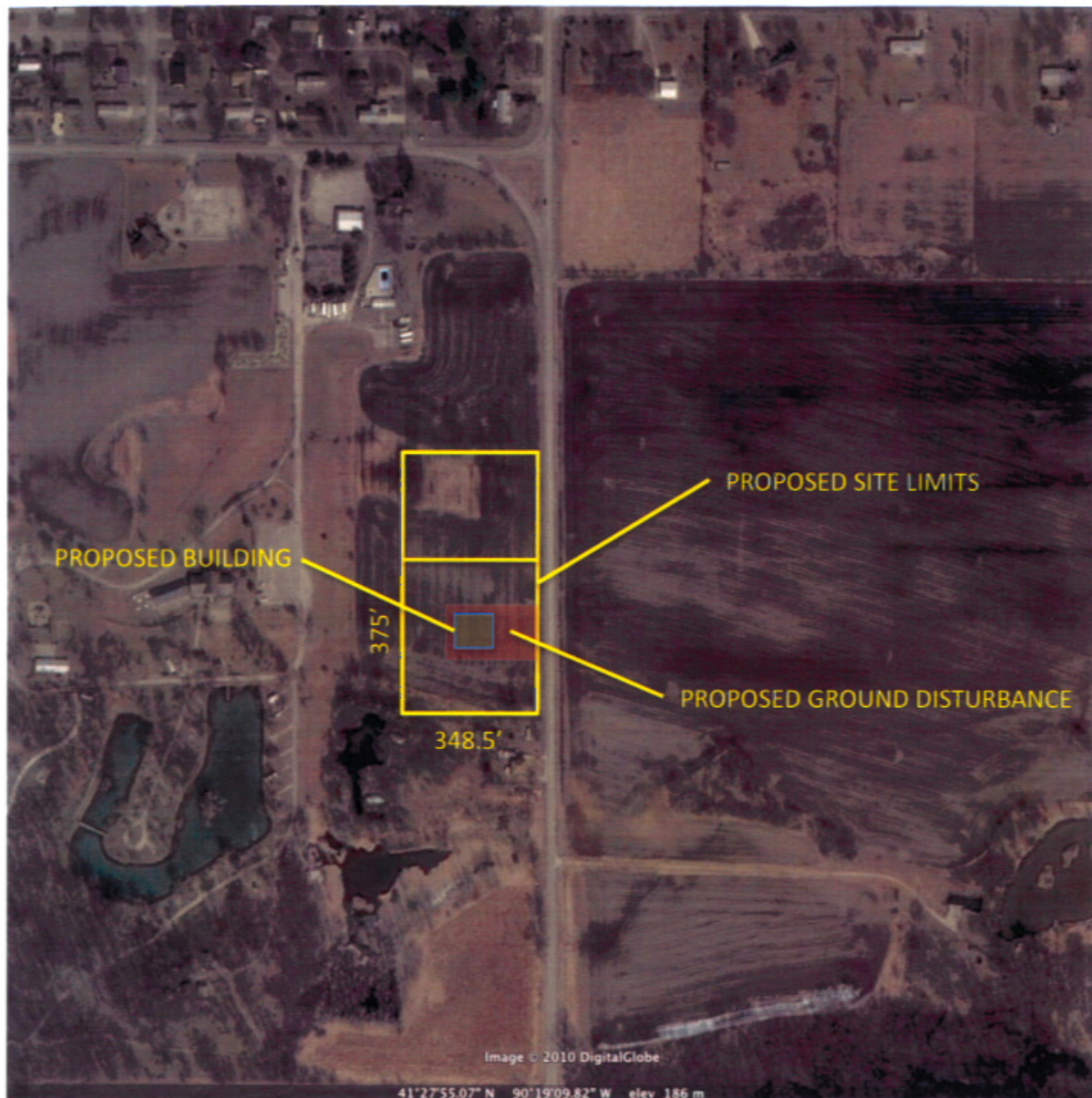


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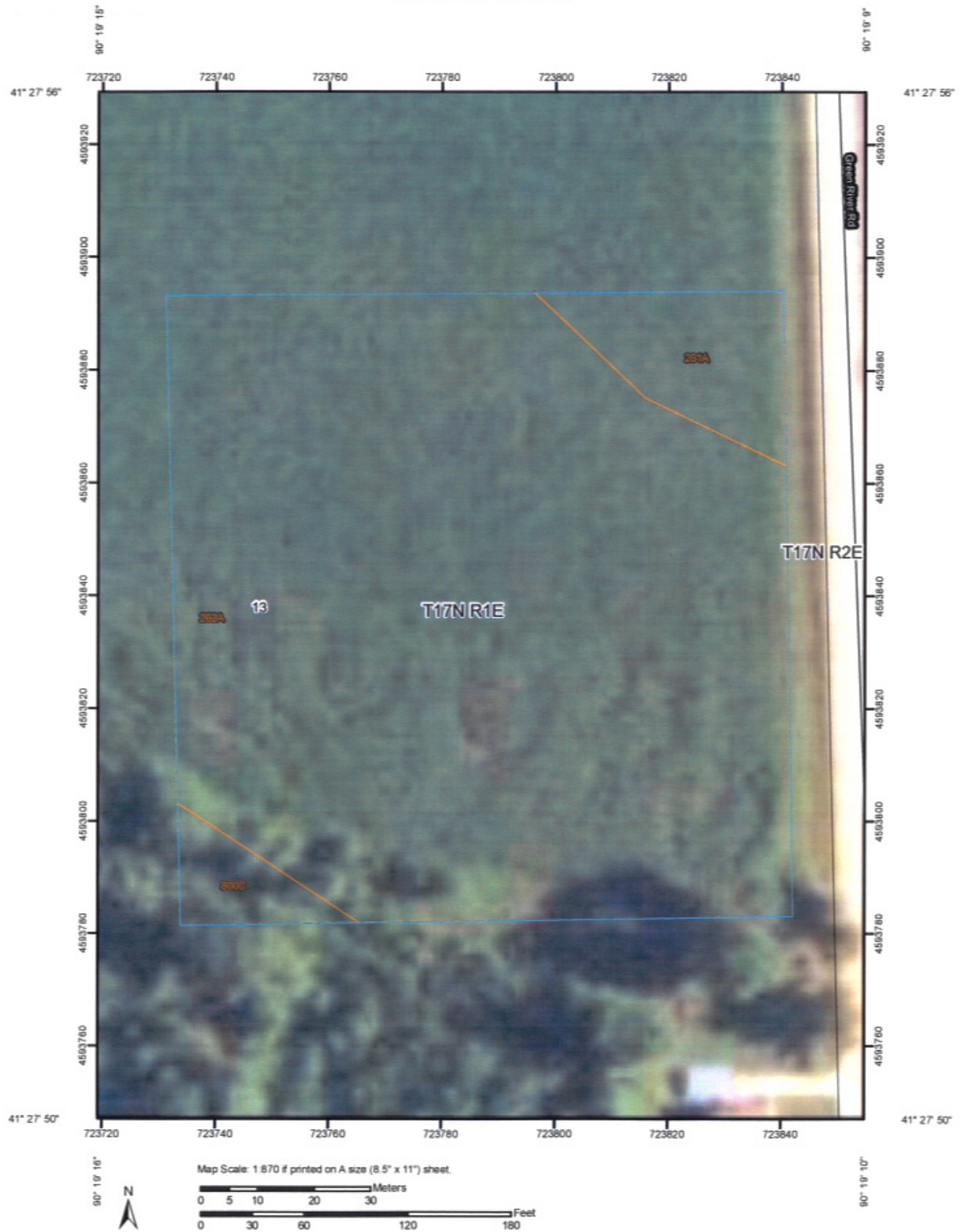
## Attachment A



Applicant Name: Colona's Central Fire Station  
Grant Program: Fire Station Construction Grant (SCG)  
Grant Number: EMW-2009-FC-02802

Grant was awarded for the construction of a new Fire Station. Construction will consist of a new building, parking and entrance drive. The construction is not located in the floodplain and should not impact any wetlands or known historic property.

Soil Map—Henry County, Illinois  
(Colona Central Fire Station)



## Map Unit Legend

Henry County, Illinois (IL073)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
261A	Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	6.6%
262A	Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.7	90.6%
800C	Psammments, sloping	0.1	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		3.0	100.0%



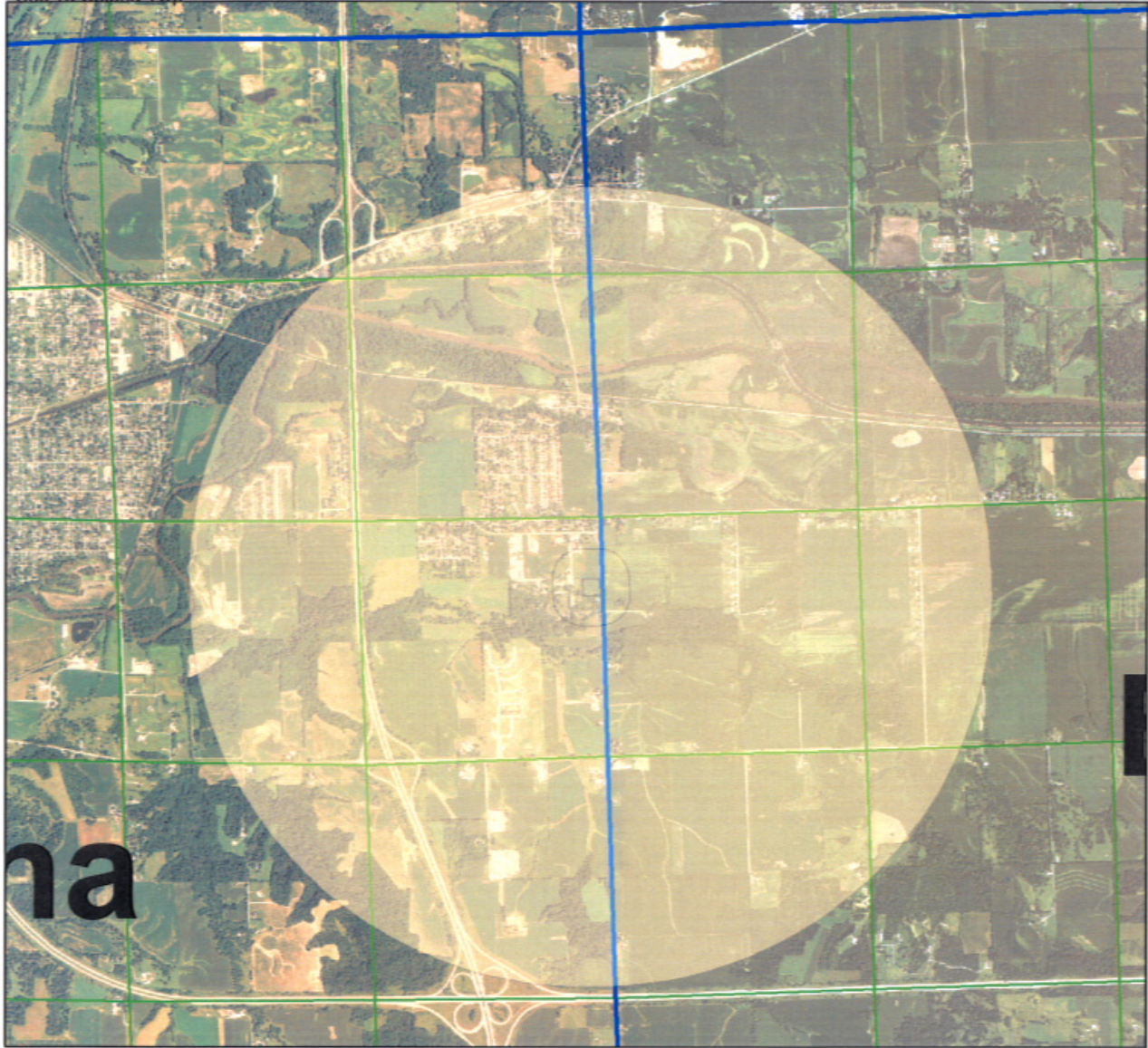
# 1.5 mile land use map

Date: 3/12/2010

Customer(s): SHARON R MATSON  
District: Henry Co SWCD

Field Office: CAMBRIDGE SERVICE CENTER  
Agency: USDA - NRCS  
Assisted By: Rich Stewart

Legal Description: Colona Fire Station -  
Sec 13 Colona Twp



## Legend



Colona Fire Station (Polygon)

Townships

Section Lines

1,700 0 1,700 3,400 5,100 6,800 Feet





# 660 foot land use map

Date: 3/12/2010

Customer(s): SHARON R MATSON  
District: Henry Co SWCD

Field Office: CAMBRIDGE SERVICE CENTER  
Agency: USDA - NRCS  
Assisted By: Rich Stewart

Legal Description: Colona Fire Station -  
Sec 13 Colona Twp



## Legend



- Colona Fire Station (Polygon)
- Townships
- Section Lines

220 0 220 440 660 880 Feet



Colona Township 17N 1E  
Section 13

Case: Colona Fire

Reviewer: MS

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT  
Factors Review  
County Soil and Water Conservation District

Factor	Rating (Choose one)	Value	Considerations	Comments
1. Agriculture Use in 1-1/2 mile radius	91-100 <u>81-90</u> 71-80 61-70 51-60 41-50 31-40 21-30 11-20 1-10 Less than 1	20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0	o Percent of area that is agriculture within one & one- half mile radius of the approximate geographic center of the site.	Near Colona Ind an trail is located along Green River Road near Poppy Garden Road. Wolf Road 174. R+L 180 subdivisions 18 pts 8500
2. Agricultural use in 660 ft. band	91-100 81-90 <u>71-80</u> 61-70 51-60 41-50 31-40 21-30 11-20 1-10 Less than 1	20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0	o Percent of the area in agricultural use in a 660 ft. wide band adjacent to site.  o Long range negative impacts include but not limited to: residential sub- division shopping centers, trucks terminals, large industrial com- plexes and all land disturbing activi- ties that disrupt drainage or volume of runoff.	Near Colona located along Green River Road near Poppy Garden Road  7500 16 pts
3. Suitability for row crops	91-100 <u>81-90</u> 71-80 61-70 51-60 41-50 31-40 21-30 11-20 1-10 Less than 1	20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0	o Percent of site under consideration that is suitable to be economically row crop farmed.  o Considerations include: - vegetation - slope - barriers such as drainage ditches or wooded fence rows	SO. 15: 261 A 262 A 800C  20 pts

Colapa Fire

Factor	Rating (Choose one)	Value	Considerations	Comments
(cont.) 3. Suitability for row crops			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- field shape &amp; size resulting in excessive point rows or too few rows</li> <li>- buildings</li> <li>- buried foundations</li> <li>- disturbed soil</li> </ul>	
4. Feasibility of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o more than 100 acres; 85% or more tillable</li> <li>o 81-99 acres; 65-85% tillable</li> <li>o 61-80 acres; 45-65% tillable</li> <li>o 41-60 acres; 25-45% tillable</li> <li>o 20-40 acres; 5-25% tillable;</li> <li>o less than 20 acres; less than 5% tillable</li> </ul>	20  16  12  8  4  0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Size of site for an economically feasible farm operation</li> <li>o Some smaller parcels with prime soils may be leased to larger adjacent farm operations which makes it a viable economic unit.</li> </ul>	3 Acres       Ops
8. Site Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o very severe limitations</li> <li>o severe limitations</li> <li>o moderate limitations</li> <li>o slight limitations</li> <li>o no limitations</li> </ul>	10  8  5  2  0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Site limitations that would restrict the development of the proposed use.</li> <li>o Considerations include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- soil condition</li> <li>- special design necessary to overcome soils problem</li> <li>- soil condition would effect below ground structure</li> <li>- topography limits development</li> <li>- complexity of geological materials underlying site could result in physical damage to buildings and public works</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	dwellings with basements somewhat limited to very limited   streets somewhat limited to very limited  septic tank absorption field - very limited  5 pts

# LAND EVALUATION SCORE SHEET

Colona  
Fire

Relative Value from "AG SOILS GROUPINGS"	X	Acres of Subdivision	=	Number of points
(100)	X	2	=	200 points

These steps prorate the total Land Evaluation points according to the Agricultural Soils Groups represented on the area proposed for land use conversion. The SUM of prorated points is posted to the Score Sheet and transferred to the Site Assessment Factor Score Sheet page. Both the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment subtotals are added together to determine the total score for the entire proposal.

## AG SOILS GROUP 1

Relative Value ( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
--------------------	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 2

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 3

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 4

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 5

( 75 )	X	<u>2.9</u> Acre	=	<u>217.5</u> Points
--------	---	-----------------	---	---------------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 6

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 7

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 8

( )	X	_____ Acre	=	_____ Points
-----	---	------------	---	--------------

## AG SOILS GROUP 9

( 0 )	X	<u>.1</u> Acre	=	<u>0</u> Points
-------	---	----------------	---	-----------------

TOTAL

<u>3</u> Acres TOTAL	<u>217.5</u> Points
----------------------	---------------------

Land Evaluation Value 725

Land Evaluation Value =  $\frac{\text{Total points}}{\text{Total acres}}$



## Colony Fire

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TOTALS

COMMENTS: 3 acres zoned R-3 to be the site  
of Colona Central Fire Station near Colona  
along Poppy Garden Road and Green River  
Road

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

S1	Slight	S/C/C	Soil Capability Class
M	Moderate	S/T/A/F	Septic Tank Absorption Field
S	Severe	U/D	Urban Development
VS	Very Severe	ST	Streets
NA	Not Applicable	F/H	Flood Hazard
N	None	P/I/O	Prime, Important, or Other
		A/G	Ag Group
		R/V	Relative Value



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



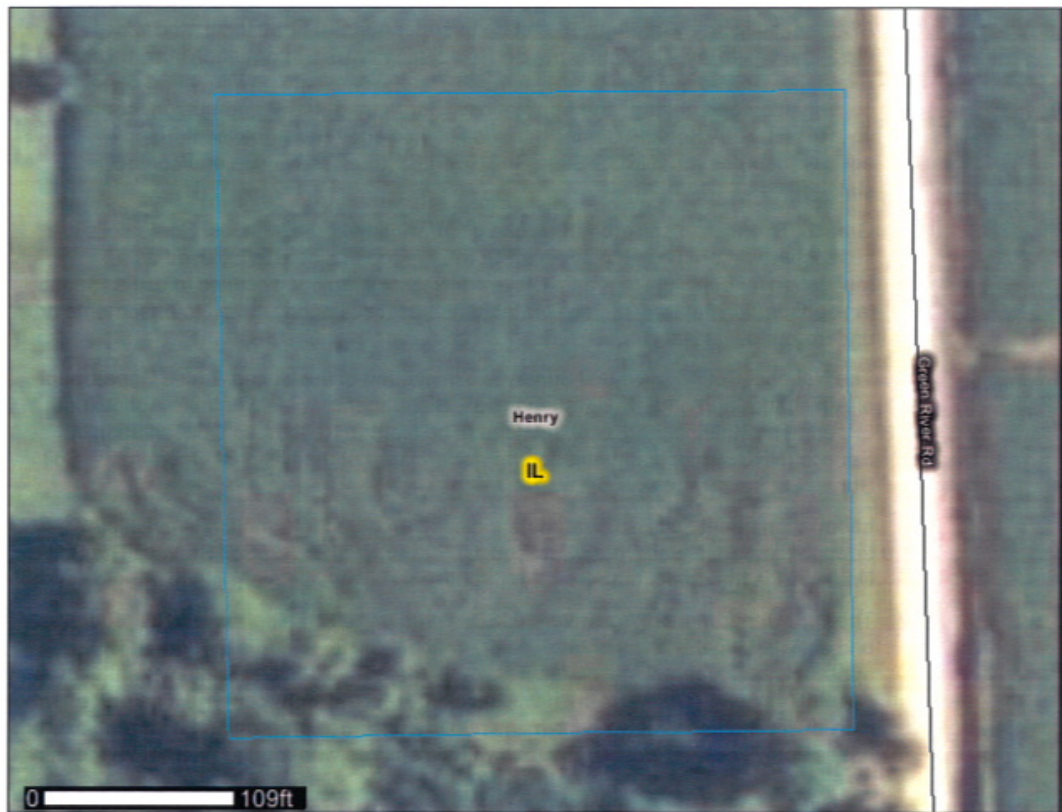
NRCS

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

## Custom Soil Resource Report for **Henry County, Illinois**

**Colona Central Fire Station**



March 12, 2010

# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state\\_offices/](http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the



## Custom Soil Resource Report

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

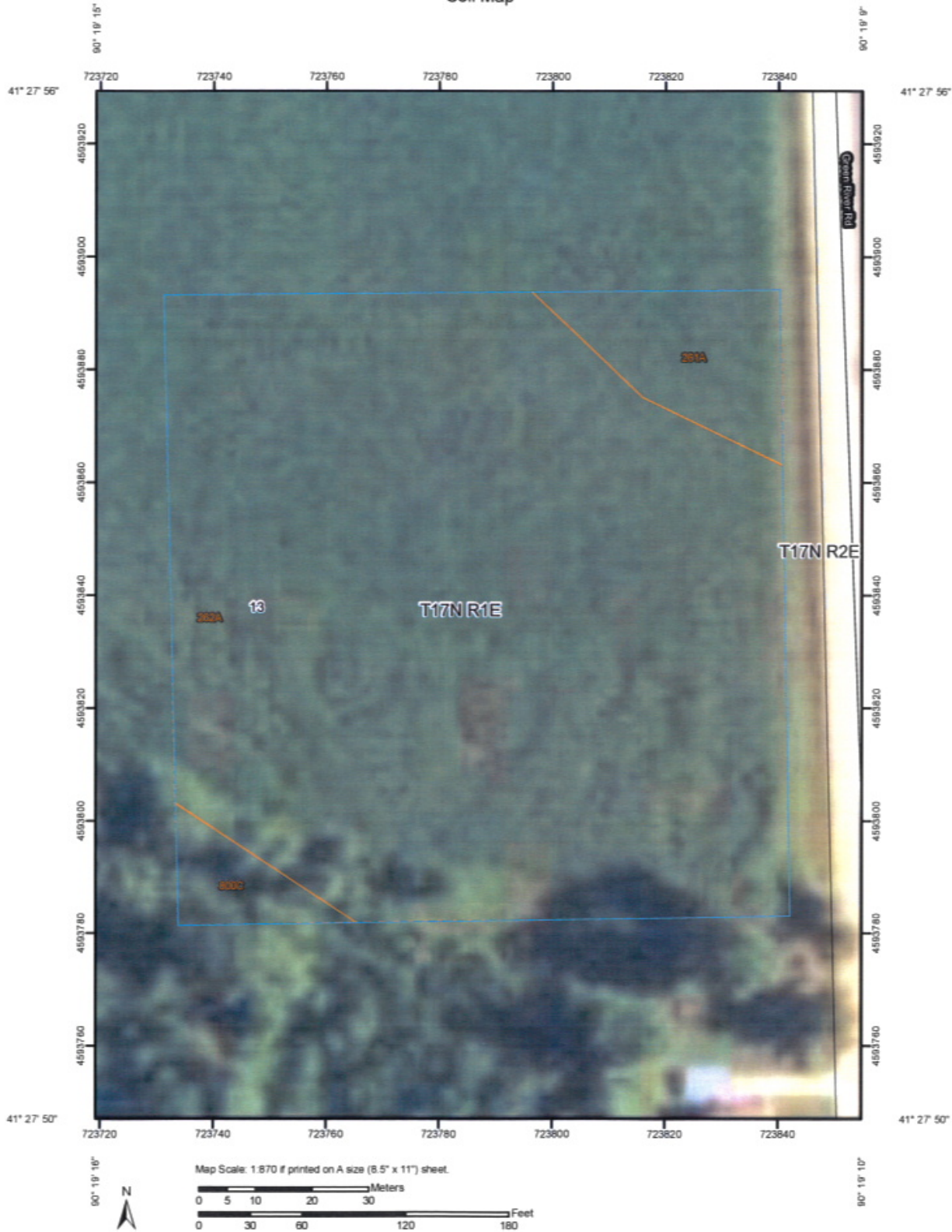
## Soil Map

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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



Custom Soil Resource Report  
Soil Map



## MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>			Area of Interest (AOI)
<b>Soils</b>			Soil Map Units
<b>Special Point Features</b>			Blowout
			Borrow Pit
			Clay Spot
			Closed Depression
			Gravel Pit
			Gravelly Spot
			Landfill
			Lava Flow
			Marsh or swamp
			Mine or Quarry
			Miscellaneous Water
			Perennial Water
			Rock Outcrop
			Saline Spot
			Sandy Spot
			Severely Eroded Spot
			Sinkhole
			Slide or Slip
			Sodic Spot
			Spot Area
			Stony Spot
			Very Stony Spot
			Wet Spot
			Other
<b>Special Line Features</b>			Gully
			Short Steep Slope
			Other
<b>Political Features</b>			Cities
			PLSS Township and Range
			PLSS Section
<b>Water Features</b>			Oceans
			Streams and Canals
<b>Transportation</b>			Rails
			Interstate Highways
			US Routes
			Major Roads
			Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:870 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Henry County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Jan 8, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/11/2007

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Henry County, Illinois (IL073)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
261A	Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	6.6%
262A	Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.7	90.6%
800C	Psamments, sloping	0.1	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		3.0	100.0%

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If

## Custom Soil Resource Report

intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Henry County, Illinois

### 261A—Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 680 to 1,020 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 32 to 40 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 48 to 54 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 150 to 180 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Niota and similar soils:* 98 percent

#### Description of Niota

##### Setting

*Landform:* Depressions

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Glaciolacustrine deposits

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 0 to 12 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* Frequent

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 20 percent

*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.1 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w

##### Typical profile

*0 to 9 inches:* Silt loam

*9 to 16 inches:* Silt loam

*16 to 27 inches:* Silty clay

*27 to 36 inches:* Silty clay loam

*36 to 49 inches:* Silt loam

*49 to 60 inches:* Stratified loamy sand to silt loam

### 262A—Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 680 to 1,360 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 32 to 40 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 48 to 54 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 150 to 180 days

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Map Unit Composition

*Denrock and similar soils:* 95 percent

### Description of Denrock

#### Setting

*Landform:* Lake plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Glaciolacustrine deposits

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 12 to 24 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w

#### Typical profile

*0 to 13 inches:* Silt loam

*13 to 36 inches:* Silty clay

*36 to 40 inches:* Clay loam

*40 to 60 inches:* Sand

## 800C—Psammments, sloping

### Map Unit Setting

*Mean annual precipitation:* 32 to 40 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 48 to 54 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 150 to 180 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Psammments and similar soils:* 100 percent

### Description of Psammments

#### Setting

*Landform:* Outwash plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Down-slope shape:* Convex

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 4 to 15 percent

### Custom Soil Resource Report

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Excessively drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.2 inches)

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 60 inches:* Sand

*60 to 80 inches:* Sand

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

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## **Suitabilities and Limitations for Use**

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

## **Building Site Development**

Building site development interpretations are designed to be used as tools for evaluating soil suitability and identifying soil limitations for various construction purposes. As part of the interpretation process, the rating applies to each soil in its described condition and does not consider present land use. Example interpretations can include corrosion of concrete and steel, shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, and lawns and landscaping.

### **Dwellings With Basements**

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet.

The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified



## Custom Soil Resource Report

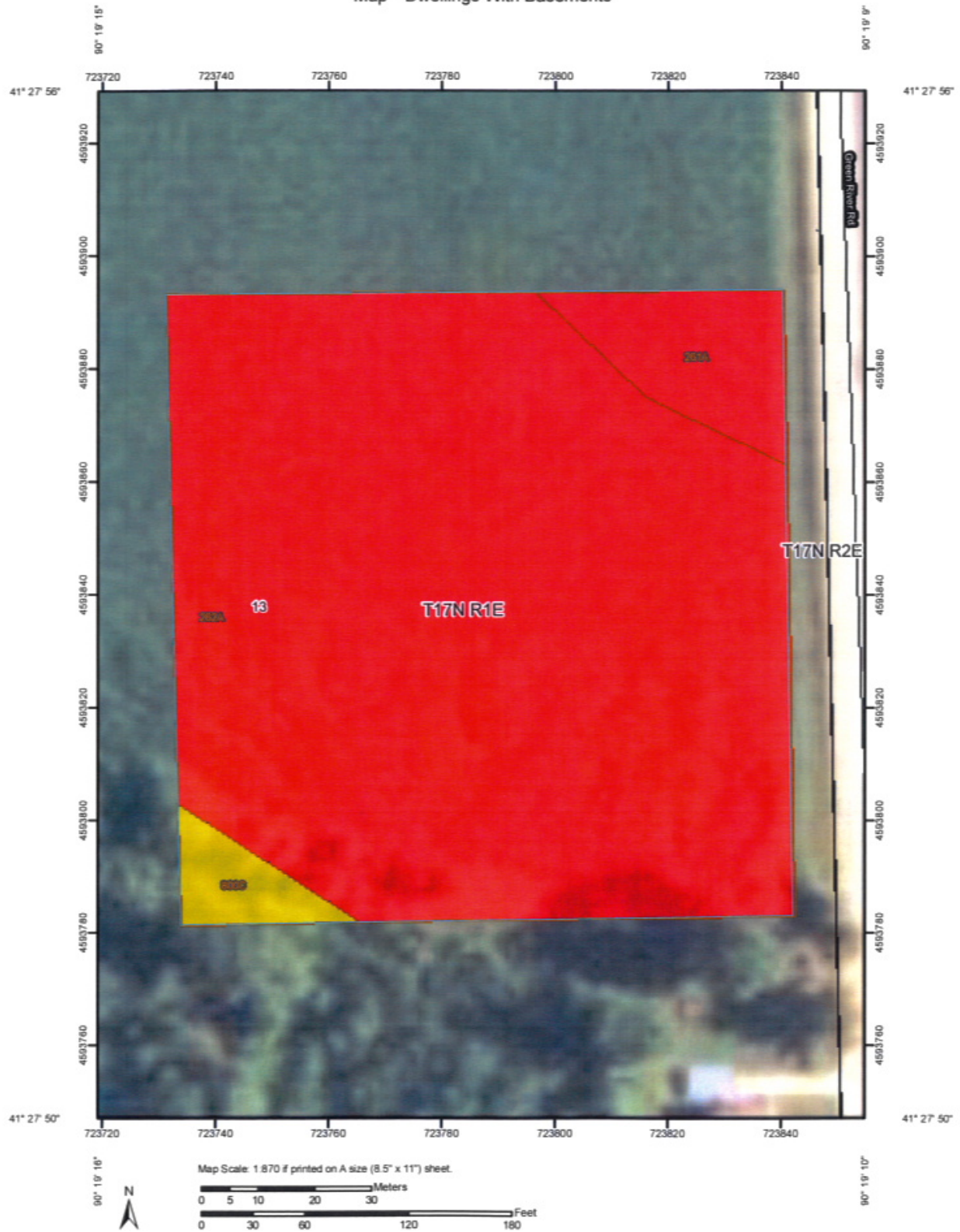
use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

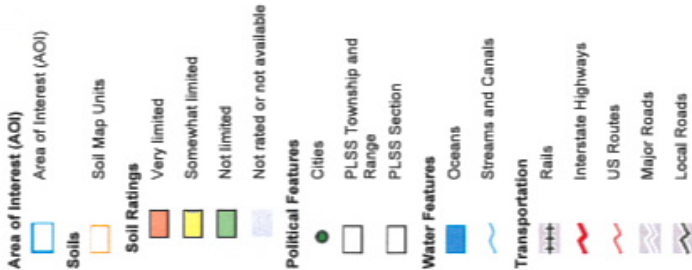
The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report  
Map—Dwellings With Basements



## MAP LEGEND



## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:870 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Henry County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Jan 8, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/11/2007

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Tables—Dwellings With Basements

Dwellings With Basements— Summary by Map Unit — Henry County, Illinois						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
261A	Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Niota (98%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	0.2	6.6%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
262A	Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Denrock (95%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2.7	90.6%
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
800C	Psamments, sloping	Somewhat limited	Psamments (100%)	Slope (0.09)	0.1	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest					3.0	100.0%

Dwellings With Basements— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	2.9	97.2%
Somewhat limited	0.1	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest	3.0	100.0%

### Rating Options—Dwellings With Basements

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

### Local Roads and Streets

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified

## Custom Soil Resource Report

use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

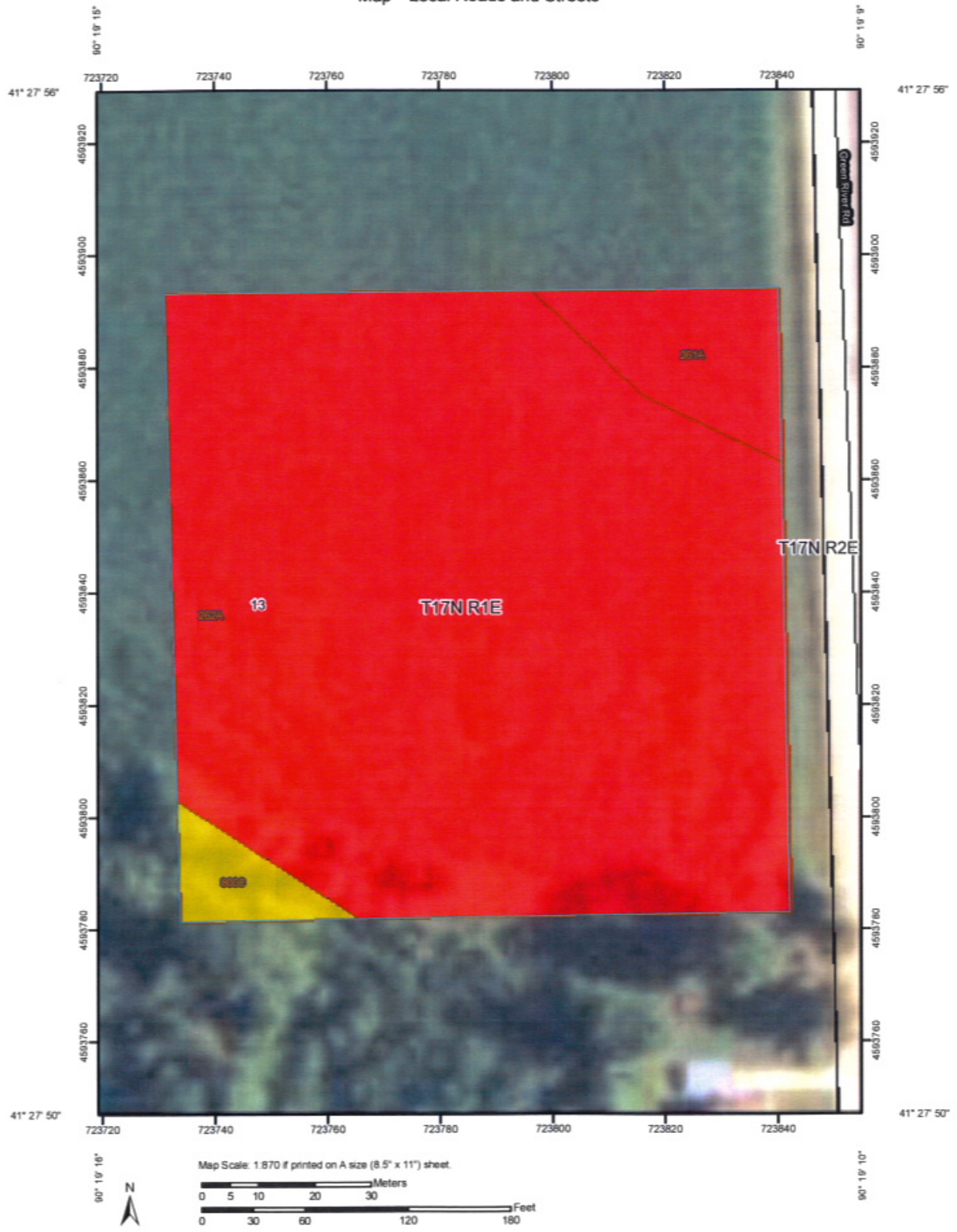
Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

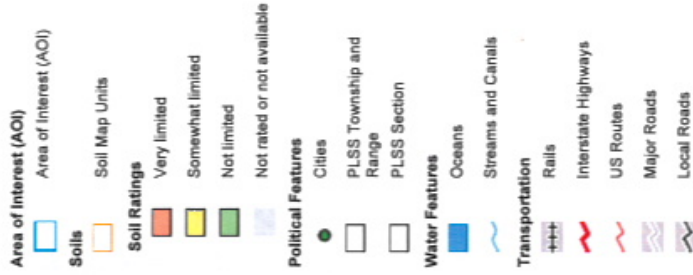
Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.



Custom Soil Resource Report  
Map—Local Roads and Streets



## MAP LEGEND



## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:870 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Henry County, Illinois  
 Survey Area Data: Version 7, Jan 8, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/11/2007

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Tables—Local Roads and Streets

Local Roads and Streets— Summary by Map Unit — Henry County, Illinois						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
261A	Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Niota (98%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	0.2	6.6%
				Frost action (1.00)		
				Low strength (1.00)		
				Shrink-swell (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
262A	Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Denrock (95%)	Frost action (1.00)	2.7	90.6%
				Low strength (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.75)		
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
800C	Psamments, sloping	Somewhat limited	Psamments (100%)	Slope (0.09)	0.1	2.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>					<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Local Roads and Streets— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	2.9	97.2%
Somewhat limited	0.1	2.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Rating Options—Local Roads and Streets

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

## Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary Facilities interpretations are tools designed to guide the user in site selection for the safe disposal of sewage and solid waste. Example interpretations include septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and sanitary landfills.

### Septic Tank Absorption Fields

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil



## Custom Soil Resource Report

properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

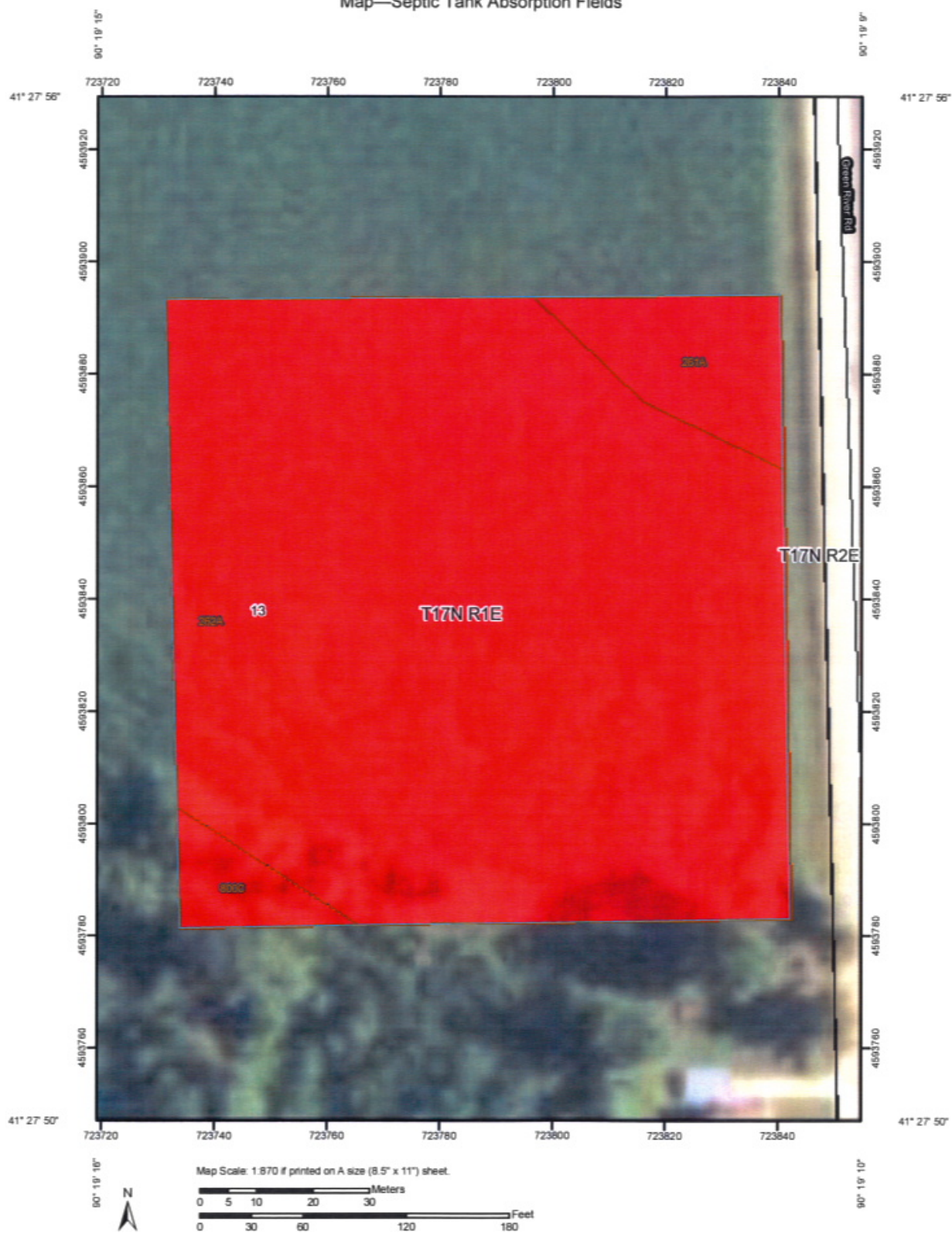
The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).























The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report  
Map—Septic Tank Absorption Fields



## MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)
	Area of Interest (AOI)
	Soils
	Soil Map Units
	<b>Soil Ratings</b>
	Very limited
	Somewhat limited
	Not limited
	Not rated or not available
	<b>Political Features</b>
	Cities
	PLSS Township and Range
	PLSS Section
	<b>Water Features</b>
	Oceans
	Streams and Canals
	<b>Transportation</b>
	Rails
	Interstate Highways
	US Routes
	Major Roads
	Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:870 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Henry County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Jan 8, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/11/2007

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# Custom Soil Resource Report

## Tables—Septic Tank Absorption Fields

Septic Tank Absorption Fields— Summary by Map Unit — Henry County, Illinois						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
261A	Niota silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Niota (98%)	Slow water movement (1.00)	0.2	6.6%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
262A	Denrock silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Denrock (95%)	Slow water movement (1.00)	2.7	90.6%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
800C	Psamments, sloping	Very limited	Psamments (100%)	Filtering capacity (1.00)	0.1	2.8%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slope (0.09)		
Totals for Area of Interest					3.0	100.0%

Septic Tank Absorption Fields— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	3.0	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	3.0	100.0%

## Rating Options—Septic Tank Absorption Fields

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

## References

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. <http://soils.usda.gov/>
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Custom Soil Resource Report

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## FACTORS REVIEW SCORE SHEETS

### AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (LESA) SYSTEM

#### Using the LESA System

To assess sites where farmland is being proposed for conversion, follow these steps:

- Step 1. Determine the average relative value of the land by using the Land Evaluation section of the LESA system. This will require the use of the National Cooperative Soil Survey maps from the County. A score sheet is included with this document to aid in completing this step.
- Step 2. Based on local plans, land-use information and site inspections, assess the site for each factor shown in the Site Assessment section of LESA. A score sheet is included with this document to aid in completing this step.
- Step 3. Add the agricultural Land Evaluation subtotal to the Site Assessment subtotal to get the total points for the site. A maximum of 300 points is possible for any site.

In most cases, a site that has 225 or more points should be protected for agricultural use for the foreseeable future. From 0 to 175 points the site has a low rating for protection and may be converted when adequate need is shown. From 176 to 225 points the site has a medium rating for protection. This area may be retained in agriculture if the county board determines that a need for conversion has not been clearly demonstrated. From 226 to 300 points it has a high rating for protection and should be retained as agriculture unless there is a greater public need or no other viable alternative to its conversion. By selecting the site with the lowest total points, those areas best suited to farming in agriculturally viable areas will be protected from prematurely losing their importance for food and fiber production.

Total Points	Rating for Ag Protection
0-175	Low for Ag land protection; may be converted if need shown.
176-225	Medium for Ag land protection; need for conversion not clearly determined.
226-300	High rating for Ag land protection; should be retained as Ag use unless greater public need or no other alternatives.



*Applicant:* Snarr Giffin & Associates, Inc.  
*Contact:* Ward Snarr  
*Address:* 327 Edward Street  
Henry, IL 61537

*IDNR Project #:* 1005069  
*Alternate #:* 1005018  
*Date:* 01/11/2010

*Project:* Colona's Central Fire Station  
*Address:* 21645 Green River Road, Colona

*Description:* Construction of a new fire station

### Natural Resource Review Results

#### Consultation for Endangered Species Protection and Natural Areas Preservation (Part 1075)

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Green River East Railroad Prairie INAI Site  
Green River West Railroad Prairie INAI Site

#### Wetland Review (Part 1090)

The National Wetlands Inventory shows wetlands within 250 feet of the project location.

**An IDNR staff member will evaluate this information and contact you within 30 days to request additional information or to terminate consultation if adverse effects are unlikely.**

#### Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

*County:* Henry

*Township, Range, Section:*

17N, 1E, 13





**IL Department of Natural Resources Contact**

Michael Branham  
217-785-5500  
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

**Local or State Government Jurisdiction**

IL Emergency Management Agency  
Ward Snarr  
327 Edward Street  
Henry, Illinois 61537

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**Disclaimer**

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

**Terms of Use**

By using this website, you acknowledge that you have read and agree to these terms. These terms may be revised by IDNR as necessary. If you continue to use the EcoCAT application after we post changes to these terms, it will mean that you accept such changes. If at any time you do not accept the Terms of Use, you may not continue to use the website.

1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.
2. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this website are strictly prohibited and may be punishable under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 and/or the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act.
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EcoCAT operates on a state of Illinois computer system. We may use software to monitor traffic and to identify unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information, to cause harm or otherwise to damage this site. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this server is strictly prohibited by law. Unauthorized use, tampering with or modification of this system, including supporting hardware or software, may subject the violator to criminal and civil penalties. In the event of unauthorized intrusion, all relevant information regarding possible violation of law may be provided to law enforcement officials.

**Privacy**

EcoCAT generates a public record subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Otherwise, IDNR uses the information submitted to EcoCAT solely for internal tracking purposes.



## Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271  
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

Pat Quinn, Governor  
Marc Miller, Director

March 19, 2010

Ward Snarr  
Snarr Giffin & Associates, Inc.  
327 Edward Street  
Henry, IL 61537

**Re: Colona's Central Fire Station**  
**Project Number(s): 1005018**  
**County: Henry**

Dear Applicant:

This letter is in reference to the project you recently submitted for consultation. The natural resource review provided by EcoCAT identified protected resources that may be in the vicinity of the proposed action. The Department has evaluated this information and concluded that adverse effects are unlikely. Therefore, consultation under 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 and 1090 is terminated.

Consultation for Part 1075 is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed action is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary. Consultation for Part 1090 (Interagency Wetland Policy Act) is valid for three years.

The natural resource review reflects the information existing in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database and the Illinois Wetlands Inventory at the time of the project submittal, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, you must comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. Also, note that termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement of the proposed action.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.

Michael Branham  
Division of Ecosystems and Environment  
217-785-5500

# Illinois List of Federally Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species - by County

If you have questions about this list, please contact our Illinois Field Office at:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1511 47th Avenue, Moline, Illinois 61265

Phone: (309) 757-5800

List Revised November 2009

\*Go to end of the document for Species' Habitat Descriptions

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Adam	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Adam	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered
Adam	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Adam	Spectaclecase mussel	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Candidate
Adam	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Alexander	Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered
Alexander	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Alexander	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered
Alexander	Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered
Alexander	Rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Candidate
Bond	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Bond	Piping plover May be present in Bond County during migration.	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered
Bond	Piping plover	<i>Sistrurus c. catenatus</i>	Candidate
Bond	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Boone	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Boone	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Brown	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Brown	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened
Brown	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Bureau	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Bureau	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened
Bureau	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Calhoun	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Calhoun	Spectaclecase mussel	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Candidate
Calhoun	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened
Calhoun	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Carroll	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Carroll	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered
Carroll	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Carroll	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Cass	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Cass	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened
Cass	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Cass	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Hancock	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Hancock	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered
Hancock	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Hancock	Spectaclecase mussel	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Candidate
Hancock	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Hardin	Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered
Hardin	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Henderson	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Henderson	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered
Henderson	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Henderson	Spectaclecase mussel	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Candidate
Henderson	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Henry	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Henry	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Iroquois	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Iroquois	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Jackson	Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered
Jackson	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Jackson	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered
Jackson	Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered
Jasper	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Jasper	Rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Candidate
Jasper	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Jefferson	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Jefferson	Piping plover May be present in Jefferson County during migration.	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered
Jersey	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Jersey	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened
Jersey	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Jo Daviess	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Jo Daviess	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered
Jo Daviess	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Jo Daviess	Iowa Pleistocene snail	<i>Discus macclintoki</i>	Endangered
Jo Daviess	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
Jo Daviess	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened
Johnson	Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered
Johnson	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Kane	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
Kane	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate
Kane	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened



**SGA**  
Snarr Giffin & Associates, Inc.

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January 11, 2010

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
One Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, IL 61701-1507

RE: Colona's Central Fire Station  
Colona, IL 61241  
(Revised)

Please find the attached revised Location Map and update our request. The map attached is the revised location that should be used for the sign-off in lieu of the submittal on January 8, 2010.

The City of Colona is in the process of assembling construction documents for a new fire station. The construction for this facility includes federal funding that mandates a sign-off from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

On behalf of the developer of this project, we have enclosed a photocopy of the USGS map with the site location marked. The site is located approximately 1000' North of the intersection of Poppy Garden Road and Green River Road along the west side of Green River Road in Colona, Illinois (Sec 12, T17N, R1E of the 4th PM, with approximate Latitude 41°28'17" and Longitude -90°19'14").

Please send me a copy of the sign off. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Wardney F. Snarr, P.E.



## Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512 • [www.illinois-history.gov](http://www.illinois-history.gov)

Henry County  
Colona

PLEASE REFER TO: IHPA LOG #003011110

North of the intersection of Poppy Garden Road and Green River Road, along the West side of Green River Road, Section:12-Township:17N-Range:1E  
Construction of a New Fire Station

January 12, 2010

Wardney F. Snarr  
Snarr Griffin & Associates, Inc.  
327 Edward Street  
Henry, IL 61537

Dear Mr. Snarr:

We have reviewed the documentation submitted for the referenced project(s) in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4. Based upon the information provided, no historic properties are affected. We, therefore, have no objection to the undertaking proceeding as planned.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This clearance remains in effect for two (2) years from date of issuance. It does not pertain to any discovery during construction, nor is it a clearance for purposes of the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

If you are an applicant, please submit a copy of this letter to the state or federal agency from which you obtain any permit, license, grant, or other assistance.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Haaker  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

AEH



**City of Colona  
Annexation Hearing Minutes  
July 27, 2009**

The hearing was called to order at 5:00 p.m. and a quorum was established with eight members present. Also present were Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Waldo, Mary Rizzolo, Brian Douglas, Tom Poppe and Lee Seaman.

The Mayor began by asking if any of the Aldermen had any questions or comments hearing none he read a letter from Eugene & Beverly Waldo, 5778 Poppy Garden Rd. and Brian and Tracie Douglas, 5774 Poppy Garden Rd. They both live north of the property requesting annexation. They are concerned about increased traffic, noise level and other disturbances. They expect to see delivery trucks at all hours. The letter also stated they were concerned about the construction disturbing the migrating geese in the area. They believe their house and properties will be negatively impacted in the future should they decide to sell. It is their hope that the above concerns be considered before approving the annexation.

The Mayor asked Lee Seaman, Manager of Indian Trails Resort, how many entrances and exits they plan to add to Poppy Garden Rd. Lee said they cannot add any to that area because of the curve in the road. They have applied to the Illinois Department of Transportation for permission to have all egresses to the new area off of Green River Rd. Then he wanted to answer to the concerns of their being a bar at the site. He said it will be a tasting bar similar to Lavender Crest Winery.

Ald. Downs asked if they had already planned to access off Green River Rd. Lee said yes as long as the permission is granted through IDOT. One of the requirements of the state is to have at least 5 acres and they meet that one. The Colona Community Fire Department plans a substation there too and they are negotiating the details. Mr. Waldo wondered where the access would be located off Poppy Garden Rd. if needed.

Ald. King said having a fire substation closer to their homes should lower their insurance rates.

Mr. Waldo asked how many acres of grapes they plan to have and Lee said 5 acres but it will be mainly for aesthetics because they will get their grapes from elsewhere. Lee added there will also be a small restaurant there. Mr. Waldo asked the hours they will be open, Lee said it will be open to 10:00 p.m.

The Mayor asked if there were any other questions hearing none he said the questions and concerns will be passed on to the council at their regular meeting at 6:30 p.m. today. He then said he understands their concerns and

he hopes that this would add to the tourism in our area. Ald. King said he works in Chicago and they have heard of Lavender Crest. He said they spend a short time at each winery tasting the wine then buying some.

Ald. King explained the first substation will be helpful because units are sometimes stopped by trains. The money to build the substation was donated by an estate.

Mr. Waldo asked if water and sewer would be run out-yes to Indian Trails. Some residents in the area had not annexed in before and are now coming in one at a time. The Mayor said the city is not pressuring people to annex.

The Mayor asked if there were any more questions and Ald. Possin asked if the site plan was done yet. Lee said no and added right now they plan roughly a 2 year time frame for these changes.

The Mayor said the Colona Fire Department is in favor of it because of their substation.

Ald. Carlson moved to adjourn the hearing at 5:20 p.m.

Ald. King seconded the motion.

Respectfully Submitted,

Linda Teichman  
City Clerk  
City of Colona

**PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING  
DECEMBER 2, 2009**

The meeting was called to order by chairman Dale Hillman at 6:30 PM with members Urban, Skinner, Hillman, Reid and Karr present. Also in attendance was John Swan, Jackie Catour from the Fire Department and T. J. Thompson from Rock River Electric.

A motion was made by Melinda seconded by Roger to accept the minutes of the June 10, 2009 meeting. All Ayes. Motion passed.

The topic of this meeting is to present to the council a request to rezone a track of land at 21657 Green River Road to B-4 and to create a Subdivision within this track divided into two parts. One of the parcels of approximately 3 acres will be for the fire station and the other 2 acres Rock River Electric has plans to build a new facility. They will be going into agreement to share the driveway, which is shown on the subdivision plat.

Mr. Swan said a half million dollars was left to the Fire Dept. from a local resident to be used in the community. A sub-station is needed as 38 trains pass through town on the B & N Railroad daily amounting to 3.4 hours of down time on the tracks. There is also a sub-station on Wolf Road. Everyone in the city limits of Colona will be within a 5 mile distance from a fire station.

The 5 acres have already been purchased and there are plans to start in the spring for a 75 x 100' building. Stimulus money has already been received as a grant for \$827,000.00. The Fire District will match this money. The building will be environmentally friendly, with geo thermal heating/cooling. There will be one entrance straight out from the fire station. There is an easement agreement for the shared driveway. Gas will come from Level Acres/Poppy Garden Road curve. The building setback will be 125' off the road. An agreement with Scott Properties (Indian Trails) will contribute \$30,000.00 for water/sewer or if no agreement is in place will drill own well if needed. A new truck is already ordered.

Some discussion if Rock River Electric should fail sometime in the future regarding their own driveway etc. IDOT rules on that. The easement goes with the property.

A motion was made by Roy seconded to Melinda to rezone to B-4 5 acres in a part of the NE ¼ Sec. 13 T17N, R1E of the 4<sup>th</sup> PM Henry Co. IL.  
Melinda – Aye, Roy – Aye, Dale – Aye, Roger – Aye, Danny – Aye, Mike – Absent. Four Ayes, No Nays, one Absent. Motion passed.

A motion was made by Melinda seconded by Danny to create a subdivision within the 5 acres with the stipulation the easement goes with the land.  
Roy – Aye, Dale – Aye, Roger – Aye, Danny – Aye, Melinda – Aye, Mike – Absent. Four Ayes, No Nays, one Absent. Motion passed.

A motion was made by Danny, seconded by Roy to adjourn at 7:10 PM.

Respectfully Submitted;

Bernie Catour